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Compliments of the Author,

CHANCELLOR HARTSON.

ORATION

—BY—

CHANCELLOR HARTSON

—BEFORE THE—

San Francisco Turn Verein Association

ON THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Frank Eastman & Co., 509 Clay St.

ORATION

BY

CHANCELLOR HARTSON

AT THE

MEMORIAL SERVICES

HELD BY THE

SAN FRANCISCO TURN VEREIN ASSOCIATION,

ON THE

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH

OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,


AT

TURN VEREIN HALL, SAN FRANCISCO,

April 14, 1885.

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|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| Col. ERNST A. DENICKE, | - . . | Presiding Officer |
| CHANCELLOR HARTSON, | - . . | English Orator |
| FREDERICK SCHUENEMANN POTT, | | German Orator |

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ORATION

BY

CHANCELLOR HARTSON.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Few men have been more intimately connected with the great and exciting events of American history, or have been more conspicuous actors and directors thereof, than him to whom this evening we pay tribute—Abraham Lincoln.

He was not only a distinguished leader, but the Chief Magistrate of the Republic when the momentous social, political and organic change in the government occurred, which deluged the country in blood, begot a new nation, with a new constitution and a new destiny.

His experiences are so remarkable, he represents so many phases of human life, acted so many strange and wonderful parts, that he has become an example to excite expectation and stimulate hope in a large class of American youth.

Although Mr. Lincoln attained to the highest post of honor in the Republic, he was reared among a rude

and illiterate class in the sparse frontier settlements of a new country. He had no one to teach him the rules of rhetoric and the graces of oratory. He visited no academic groves or classic halls. In his very humble beginning and high advancement, he perhaps represents the extremes of human possibilities. No other person in modern times has risen to so high a position whose early life up to manhood was surrounded by so many unpropitious and forbidding circumstances. His opportunities were most limited, his resources most restricted, and fortune in every respect adverse.

Although Clay's father died when he was four years old, still he was surrounded by cultured and influential friends, and some encouragement and aid was given him in his early life.

Garfield's father died when he was young, leaving the family dependent, penniless; still, with all of his disadvantages, unlike Mr. Lincoln, he began life in an intelligent and enterprising community, abounding in schools, churches and incentives to higher life.

Mr. Lincoln's high distinction and great fame lie chiefly in one direction. While he had lofty talents and superior natural endowments, his exalted reputation was established in the anti-slavery field in combating the then gigantic institution of American slavery.

Generally, great glory is won in some special field, in science, in literature, in art, in war or in statesmanship.

Webster, though a celebrated orator and profound lawyer, won his great renown as a statesman in defense of the Constitution and the Union.

Humboldt acquired everlasting fame in revealing the secrets of the physical universe, culminating in his last splendid work—Cosmos.

Newton's great renown rests in the discovery of the universal natural law of attraction and gravitation, and that it applied to all matter through boundless space, whether star, sun or planet.

Morse's claim to be placed among the benefactors of mankind arose from the application of electricity to telegraphic purposes, thereby giving wings to words and the power of speech to lightning.

SLAVERY DOMINANT.

Mr. Lincoln's great triumphs were in the high and holy cause of liberty. When he began his great work, slavery was dominant everywhere; it formed a part of the organic law of the land; it was interwoven in all of the texture of law and government; it was incorporated in the creed of some of the churches; the courts vindicated the law and aggrandized the institution; grave Senators vied with each other in homage to it and in devising strange and stringent statutes for its enforcement.

As paradoxical as it may appear, slavery, though hoary with the age of thirty centuries, seemed to derive fresh impulse and vigor on American soil,

strengthening and expanding with the increasing population, extending settlements, and the augmenting wealth and power of this vast Republic.

This was the institution, in its pride and pomp and power, that the subject of our eulogy challenged, resisted and encountered, denying to it the right of further extension and aggrandizement on this continent.

He soon discovered that he was engaged in a deadly contest with a gigantic and remorseless power, taxing to the utmost his ability, fortitude and heroic courage.

The great crisis of the country had come, the irrepressible conflict had begun, and with that great event and the glorious results which we now witness are linked forever his name and fame.

Unless we revert to the condition of the country in 1860, and consider its situation and the obstacles to be overcome, we will utterly fail to understand or appreciate his splendid^e achievements and his lofty character.

His name is inseparably connected with a series of liberty measures, terminating in the Proclamation of Emancipation and the extinction of slavery on this continent.

We are now reviewing the life and proudly pointing to the character of a great lawyer and statesman, who never sullied his lips by advocating the cause of injustice, cruelty, or oppression; who never supported power in the wrong against weakness in the right.

Rome points to a colossal statue and says that is Papinian, who—when the Emperor Caracalla murdered his own brother and ordered the lawyer to defend the atrocious deed—went cheerfully to death rather than sully his lips in his defense.

LINCOLN'S CHARACTERISTICS.

Filial obedience was a predominant trait of his character. He regarded his parents with the most profound respect and esteem. A parental wish was to him law of the most sacred nature.

As he regarded with the most profound deference and veneration his earthly father, whom he could see and communicate with through the physical organs or senses, so he entertained the highest reverence and veneration for the Invisible Creator, the Great Father of All manifested to the Spirit; invisible Himself and comprehended only by the invisible mind of man.

Mr. Lincoln possessed the integrity of John Quincy Adams, the philanthropic spirit of Howard, the sagacity and plausibility of the accomplished and ornate Clay, the patriotism of Washington and the religious nature of Gustaphus Adolphus, without his enthusiasm and martial spirit.

Mr. Lincoln possessed a combination of great talents and great virtues, which, if called into exercise, would have adorned the page of history in any age.

As the mariner's needle in every quarter of the globe points to the polar star, so do humane and

patriotic hearts in every part of the habitable globe point instinctively to the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln.

As the north star directed Columbus on the trackless deep when searching for a new continent; as the pilgrim fathers were conducted by it across the sea in their long and distressing journey to Plymouth Rock, Manhattan and Jamestown; as the commerce of the world, when contending with storms and billows, is directed by this eternal governor, so the genius and character of this great master, this pioneer and leader in the cause of universal liberty and equal rights, which conducted our countrymen through the entanglements, dangers and violence of civil war, will still direct them in the paths of peace, happiness and prosperity.

EMINENT MEN OF THE NORTHWEST.

The north-western part of the Republic has been especially distinguished for its royal offspring.

Mr. Lincoln was reared in that portion of the Republic where slavery was excluded by the ordinance of 1787, that never felt its withering influence, except as its pestilential exhalations rising from the land of bondage were wafted like the plague in the breeze over this land, dedicated to freedom, infecting and paralyzing some who were weak, vain or inordinately ambitious. The great majority were unaffected and uncontaminated by its baleful influence.

The inhabitants of this region, exempt from the enervating heat of the torrid clime and the stupefying cold of the arctics, become robust, muscular and enterprising. Their early habits of frugality, industry and self-denial, the invigorating climate, unlimited expanse, grand scenery, freedom from tyranny and untrammelled social and political conditions, produced boldness, generosity and independence, and developed in a wonderful degree muscle, brain and heart, all that constitutes manly character.

Their physical, social and governmental state (relations) co-operated to form a favored land for creating robust constitutions; for the development of enterprise; for the unfolding of talents; for the exhibition of the loftiest flights of genius; and for the establishment of the most exalted, perfect and sublime character.

This great region with her northern sisterhood of States has illumined the the world with a galaxy of heroic statesmen and philanthropists that have made their age illustrious.

LINCOLN.

Among those renowned and fearless champions of popular rights and free government stands most conspicuous the great embodiment of the genius of American life and American institutions, the great High Priest in the temple of liberty—Abraham Lincoln. High up in those royal ranks is found the courteous,

scholarly, ornate and eloquent Seward, who early consecrated his great talents to the cause of freedom, and who, with prophetic vision, foresaw and announced the impending and inevitable "irrepressible conflict."

Also, in the same high place may be seen the erudite lawyer, the profound jurist, the sagacious financier, and the great statesman—Salmon P. Chase.

GARFIELD.

Also the gifted soldier and statesman upon whom heaven had lavished her richest treasures of head and heart; a man of colossal proportions as a scholar, as an orator and statesman, the bold and sanguine champion of freedom, who died in the zenith of fame, the idol of his party and the object of universal admiration—James A. Garfield.

We can best describe the great intellectual Titan and champion of equal rights before the law, in his own language, applied on an important occasion to a distinguished Western statesman—Senator Sherman. He has long trodden the perilous heights of public duty; he has stood in the blaze of that light that beats against the throne, but its fiercest ray has found no flaw in his armor, no stain on his shield.

GRANT.

And with what fitting words can we describe our patient, suffering hero, the greatest general of the age;

he who gained imperishable laurels in defense of the flag, the government and liberty; he who made this and all succeeding ages his debtors—Ulysses S. Grant.

Simple in his tastes, unaffected and unostentatious in his manners, confiding and tender in spirit, inflexible in integrity and of lion-like courage, he stands out as one of the most remarkable men of this or any age.

During the thunders of battle when immense interests were at stake, he was calm, self-reliant and undaunted, never doubting but that he would wrest victory from the jaws of battle.

Unkind or disparaging words are strangers to his lips. He has a soul too lofty and too magnanimous, even in his hour of supreme exaltation and victory, to utter one word of humiliation to a fallen captive chief.

The great national heart in every part—North, South, East and West—throbs with anxiety and profound grief as the nation's hero and benefactor lies languishing on a bed of suffering, awaiting the summons of the messenger from the Throne.

It would seem invidious when describing the giants of the West, to pass unnoticed the great war Governor of Indiana, Mr. Morton, who, in the conflict, displayed the great administrative ability, sagacity and eloquence of Bismarck.

BAKER.

It would be unjust, not only to the Great West, but to the Pacific States, to pass unnoticed the grey eagle

of freedom—Col. Baker—who combined in a remarkable degree the logic, brilliancy and eloquence of Cicero, with the dash of Marshal Ney and the impetuous courage of Von Moltke. Lone Mountain is now the home of the gallant soldier and eloquent Senator. He and the majestic Broderick, two of the great lights of freedom on the Pacific, lie side by side, both martyrs in the same cause.

PERSONAL HISTORY.

Mr. Lincoln, whom this night we honor, was born in Harden County, Kentucky, on the 12th day of February, 1809. His father, Thomas, and his grandfather, Abraham, were born in Virginia and removed to Kentucky in 1781 or '2. The President's great-grandfather was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and removed to Virginia. His father, Mordecai Lincoln, emigrated from England to Hingham, Massachusetts, in the year 1638 or thereabouts, and changed his residence to Berks County, Pennsylvania.

The President's grandfather, Abraham, while clearing up a farm near Bear Grass Fort, the present site of Louisville, Kentucky, was waylaid by an Indian and killed. The Indian then seized Thomas, about six years old, who was standing by the side of his father when he fell, and was carrying him rapidly into the forest when an older brother, by the name of Mordecai, seized his dead father's rifle in the cabin near by and, aiming at a medal on the Indian's breast, fired through a porthole of the cabin and killed the Indian

without harming Thomas, who, when released from the savage's grasp, sprang to his feet and rushed to the arms of his mother standing at the cabin door, a witness of the bloody scene.

The maiden name of his mother was Mary Hanks, who was also of English descent. She has been described as a brunette, with regular features, and soft, sparkling hazel eyes. She had a frail constitution, a lovely and most affectionate nature, and was much endeared to her family.

In 1816, Thomas Lincoln removed with his family, including Abraham, from Kentucky to the southern part of Indiana.

He erected a log cabin, cleared some land and raised corn and vegetables, which, with the game captured, gave them subsistence.

On the 5th of October, 1818, Mrs. Lincoln, the mother of the future President, died. She was buried alone under a huge Sycamore tree in the solitude of the almost unbroken forest. She had taught her son Abraham to read and write, and she had carefully instructed him in the precepts and doctrines of her guide, the family Bible, early inspiring her youthful son with her elevated sentiments and noble character. The sad bereavement and solemn burial so impressed upon him the virtues of his mother that in after years, in the prime of manhood, he said:

“ All that I am, and all I hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.”

“ Happy, he,

With such a mother ; faith in womanhood
Beats with his blood ; and trust in all things high
Comes easy to him.”

At this time and place, there was no common school system established; no school-houses, no churches, and few of the comforts and conveniences that are so lavishly bestowed upon us.

Occasionally, an itinerant teacher would make his appearance in those remote settlements and for a short time teach the rudiments of education. Mr. Lincoln, availing himself of such opportunities, attended school at various times in all about twelve months.

The historian says, that in early life he wore a cap made of coon skins, buckskin pants, a hunting shirt made of deer skin or linsey woolsey and cow-hide shoes. His food was chiefly corn dodgers and wild game. His tools were the axe, the maul, the hoe and the plow. The gun was brought into requisition for amusement and meat. He early displayed a remarkable avidity for books; only few could be obtained, and these he memorized.

At this period he read Weem's life of Washington. The perusal of this work aroused his ambition, and he began to imagine that he would rise to eminence and honor, and that a great destiny was in reserve for him. He was an enthusiastic admirer of eloquence in the pulpit, on the stump and at the bar. Under such circumstances he grew up with a powerful body and vigorous intellect, free from intemperance, profanity and vice. He was six feet and four inches in height, and of gigantic strength. It is said that he could strike a harder blow with axe or maul, jump higher and further, and run faster than any of his

associates, and that he was invincible as a wrestler. He was famous for his love of mirth and hilarity, and for his wonderful power of narration, anecdote and ridicule. With such a capacity and disposition he was a welcome guest at every fireside and gathering.

In the spring of 1830, when Mr. Lincoln was twenty-one years old, his father removed with his family from Indiana to Illinois. Here Abraham helped his father build a log house, break up fence, and plough a portion of the land he settled upon, and he split the rails to fence his father's land.

After this filial duty was performed, he asked and obtained permission from his father, to whom he had been obedient and faithful, to strike out for himself and seek his fortune. For a short time he resided on the Sangamon River, where his superiority over his fellows was so great that he was popularly called the Sangamon Chief.

In 1831, he was hired to aid in taking a flat-boat, loaded with provisions, down the river to New Orleans. At New Orleans he visited the slave mart and witnessed a slave auction, where slavery was exhibited in its most repulsive and revolting form. He saw families sold, and the husband and wife, parent and child, torn from each other's embrace and separated forever. Finally, when a beautiful mulatto girl was placed upon the auction stand and offered for sale to the highest bidder, he turned his back upon the scene in great distress and walked sadly and sorrowfully

away, remarking to his companion, John Hanks: "If I ever get a chance to hit that institution, I will hit it hard, John." At this time and on this occasion Mr. Lincoln vowed eternal enmity to slavery.

After his return from New Orleans, he engaged as a clerk in a country store until the Black Hawk War began in 1832, when he volunteered, was elected captain of the company, and served his term of enlistment. He again enlisted, and served until peace was established. He there first met and become acquainted with Major Anderson of Fort Sumpter fame, and also General Taylor, who subsequently became President. After the war closed, he for a short period practiced surveying, and then became merchant and postmaster.

In 1834, and for three successive terms thereafter, Mr. Lincoln was elected to the Illinois Legislature. During his spare time while a member of the Legislature he studied law. When canvassing for the Legislature, he obtained great celebrity as a stump speaker and political orator. He was distinguished for wit, argument, anecdote and invective. Although he possessed the power of ridicule and sarcasm in a high degree, he seldom resorted to it unless compelled in his own defense.

On a certain occasion, when canvassing for the Legislature, having made a speech of great originality and ability, a Mr. Forquer, an able and eloquent lawyer, asked to be heard in reply. Mr. Forquer had been a Whig but changed his politics and was

appointed to a lucrative office, and in his prosperity had erected an elegant house and equipped it with a lightning-rod, which was quite a novelty, and was regarded as a luxury in that new country. Mr. Forquer, when speaking, turned to Mr. Lincoln, and in a most sarcastic manner, said this young man must be taken down and he was sorry that the task had devolved upon him. Mr. Forquer ridiculed the dress, person and argument of Mr. Lincoln in a very effective manner.

Mr. Lincoln, with calmness and yet with determination flashing in his eye, awaited his opportunity to reply. He answered his antagonist's argument fully and triumphantly, and continuing said, the gentleman began his speech by alluding to me, and then said this young man must be taken down. I am not so young in years as I am in the tricks and trades of a politician; but, said he, pointing to Mr. Forquer, live long or die young, I would rather die now than like the gentlemen change my politics and with the change receive an office worth three thousand dollars a year, and then feel obliged to erect a lightning-rod over my house to protect a guilty conscience from an offended God.

After his election to the Legislature, from association with men of talent, learning and experience, from diligent attention to the subject of legislation, and from careful study of legal, historic and scientific works, he acquired a capital of knowledge and wisdom which, with

his transcendent natural abilities, prepared and qualified him for the great battle in the cause of liberty then impending.

The continuous encroachments of slavery warned him that the irrepressible conflict had begun, and that its settlement, which had been deferred from age to age, could no longer be postponed.

At the auction block he had sworn eternal enmity to the institution that made property and merchandize of men, and he promised to hit it hard when the opportunity offered.

In the Legislature of Illinois in 1837, when a resolution was being passed in conformity with popular opinion and common practice, denouncing abolition as a heresy and a crime, and invoking governmental power to enforce and sustain the slave code, Mr. Lincoln and his colleague, Daniel Stone, dissented from the almost unanimous voice and vote, and entered a written protest against the pro slavery measures—they declaring that slavery was an institution founded on injustice and bad policy, and declared their uncompromising hostility to any measure that tended to extend, strengthen, or encourage the system of bondage.

Again, while a member of Congress in the session of 1848, he introduced a bill for the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and provided for the payment of a stipulated price to their claimants, declaring therein that slavery was unjust to the slave and impolitic for the nation.

Again, after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,

when the fields of Kansas were reeking with the blood of the slain, when the smoke of burning dwellings darkened the atmosphere, Mr. Lincoln entered the arena of debate as the great champion of freedom, with the truths of the Declaration of Independence flowing from his eloquent lips; and he appealed with burning words to his countrymen to maintain these great truths and arrest the advance of that institution whose progress was fatal to the greatness and glory of the republic. His warnings of impending dangers startled the people from their repose like the peals of fire bells at midnight.

Again, after hundreds of thousands of his brave countrymen had fallen on fields of battle in the irrepressible conflict, he, as Chief Magistrate of the republic, issued that remarkable document, the Proclamation of Emancipation, which was followed by the amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting freedom to millions and saving the republic.

PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.

This was the crowning glory of his administration, the great legacy left to his country and the world, and the consummation of the highest and holiest purposes of his life.

His mission was accomplished. Like Moses, he could see but could not enjoy the fruits of the promised land. And he, too, with the hundreds of thousands of heroes that fell on the fields of battle, became a martyr in the cause of emancipation and with his heart's blood consecrated the [great work] that had

been nobly and successfully accomplished, and with his life helped to atone for the great crime against humanity, American slavery.

This tragic termination of a heroic life was the last great sacrifice in the cause of liberty. His country lives and freedom survives because they died. Their great deeds, sufferings, and death have made them the just inheritors of the everlasting gratitude of mankind. The coronation of the Goddess of Liberty was accomplished by the blood of these noble men. A noble life crowned with heroic death rises above and outlives the pride and pomp of empire.

Let them sleep on a nation's heart, embalmed in a nation's love. As the eye of coming generations turns back to pay its tribute to the gallant and great, it will see most prominent in that august body Lincoln and Grant. An emancipated and disenthralled race and a rescued and regenerated country are their monument. Its freedom is their epitaph; its prosperity, its peace, and its happiness are their everlasting memorial.

INFLUENCE OF THE NOBLE DEAD.

These distinguished friends and champions of free government, these fearless advocates of the cause of freedom, have fallen. They are dead, and their bodies are buried out of our sight; but the record of their great achievement, their virtues and illustrious lives, is not buried.

The spirits of our noble men when emancipated

from the body still live, and appear more refined, more seraphic, more potential. After separation, the bright and tender face of a dear child becomes more attractive, more lovely, more angelic. A mother's voice and prayer more impressive, her face more heavenly, and a father's counsels more affecting.

For the further delineation of the marvelous power:

“ Of those immortal dead who live again
 In minds made better by their presence, live
 In pulses stirred to generosity ;
 In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
 For miserable aims that end with self,
 In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars.”

I call to my aid some of the pleasing and instructive expressions and thoughts of the scholarly Everett.

Great men—the world's benefactors—do not and cannot die. To be cold and breathless; to feel not and to speak not; this is not the end of existence to the men who have breathed their spirits into the institutions of their country; who have stamped their characters on the pillars of the age; who have poured their hearts' blood into the channels of public prosperity. Tell me ye who tread the free soil of America, is Lincoln dead? Can you not still see him, not pale and prostrate (the blood of his gallant heart pouring out of his ghastly wound) but moving resplendent over the redeemed land, with the rose of heaven on his cheek and the fire of liberty in his eye. The hand that traced the Proclamation of Emancipation is motionless; most of the eloquent

lips that sustained it are hushed; but the lofty spirits that conceived and maintained it cannot die.

“ These shall resist the empire of decay
 When time is o'er and worlds have passed away,
 Cold in the dust the perished heart may lie,
 But that which warmed it once can never die.”

The interest and duty of every citizen of this favored land is united with the influence of the hallowed dead in maintaining the honor and glory of this Republic.

GENTLEMEN OF THE TURN VEREIN SOCIETY:

I am most happy to meet you here to-night and unite with you in recounting the services and in commemorating the worth and virtues of the great apostle of liberty and free government— Abraham Lincoln.

Many who now here unite in this memorial service of the 20th anniversary of the ascension and crowning of our revered Chief Magistrate trace their birth or lineage back to that fatherland, prolific with renowned scholars, eloquent divines, learned and wise statesmen and heroic warriors; to that country that contributed to the roll of the world's great Emperors, Frederick the Great, and also the present Emperor William, with his world wide reputation for wisdom, justice and lofty character; to that land that provided Britain with the greatest ruler that ever graced an English throne, one who carried to that throne a spirit and character that has influenced and energized and elevated nations.

We rejoice that at your distant firesides you saw the bright morning light streaming up from this western world, and that in the warmth of your patriotic hearts and in the admiration of the free institutions of this fair land, that the DeKalbs and the Steubens and the La Fayettees and the Seigels, volunteer generals of the American army, had helped establish, you left home and kindred and native land, with all of its pleasures and attachments, and encountered the fatigues and privations of a long journey over a dangerous ocean, to make this the land of your choice, also the land of your adoption.

The country welcomes you to its privileges, its duties and its honors.

Heaven bless you that you could appreciate and honor such grand characters as Washington, Lincoln and Grant, and that you are here to crown them with imperishable laurels.

You have not only helped to establish a just, free and humane government, where all are equal before the law, but you have also helped to establish here on this continent an empire broad enough, liberal enough and brave enough to tolerate all opinions, all faiths and all creeds, trusting that in the argument, reason and religion would be enthroned, justice and right would prevail, and that the highest interests of mankind would be subserved.

THE COST OF THE HERITAGE AND THE DUTY OF FREEMEN.

The battles of Constitutional liberty have been nobly fought, and the inestimable prize won at terrible cost.

The United States now has a more perfect system of Government established than elsewhere exists, or has existed, in the history of nations.

To secure the Independence of the United States from Great Britain cost indescribable hardships and suffering, and the best blood of the colonies.

The ensanguined fields of Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown are memorials of the great work accomplished.

To eradicate slavery from the Constitution, to dash to earth the fetters of three millions of slaves, was a work of colossal magnitude.

The bloody fields of Bull Run, Fort Donnellson, Chatanooga, Vicksburg and the memorable battle-fields of Virginia and the South, covered with fallen heroes, attest the immensity of the undertaking and cost and worth of the victory.

We can, in some degree, show our gratitude for sacrifices and sufferings in the cause of independence and liberty, and our appreciation of the blessings of Constitutional government, which we have inherited by preserving them in their original spirit and purity, and by transmitting them unimpaired to our successors.

HARTSON, Hon. Chancellor: "has a fine residence in the heart of the city, situated on a corner commanding a view of the Court House Park. The residence is supplied with every modern convenience of water and gas, and is furnished with all the requisites of a pleasant home. The yard is supplied with fountains and rockeries, and trees, shrubs, plants and flowers rarely found outside of a California residence."

Career, from birth to election of County Judge, 1853-1858, then given. This account does not differ in fact from Slocum and Bowen. 1856, helped to organize Republican party.

1867, and 1868, was nominee of Republican party for Congress, but failed of election by 375 votes at the first contest and 263 at the second. In 1867, Geo. C. Gorham was candidate for Governor, & in 1868, General Grant was candidate for President, neither receiving a majority vote in this District.

In 1871 he retired from the practice of law and aided in the organization and establishment of Bank of Napa, being elected its President and serving in that capacity at time of publication of Smith & Elliott's History of Napa County, in 1878.

"He has taken an active part in almost every work of improvement in the county, and has done more, probably, than any other one man towards the building up of Napa City. He was chiefly instrumental in getting the Insane Asylum located there, and occupied the position of its Board of Directors' President.

"He has taken an active part in efforts made for the construction of a much needed railroad into the Berryessa valley. No public improvement lags for want of assistance from him. Few men of means ever contribute more cheerfully to public matters than he."

